COMMANDERS DIGEST

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Separate Committees Hear Experts

U.S. Senators Updated On 'Safeguard' ABM System

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, in a speech April 21 to the American Newspaper Publishers Association Luncheon in New York, discussed the strategic position of the United States in the decade of the 1970s. In his remarks he emphasized:

The most essential requirement in terms of national survival remains assuring the adequacy of our strategic deterrent.

One year ago yesterday, I spoke to the Annual Luncheon of the Associated Press. The thrust of my remarks was the deep concern I felt that by the mid-1970s the United States could find itself in a second-rate strategic position.

I regret to report today that nothing has happened in the intervening 12 months to lessen that concern. Quite the opposite is true.

In December and January, it began to look as if the Soviet Union was slowing its rapid rate of ICBM deployments after having reached a level of land-based ICBM's that gave them approximately 400 more than the 1,054 possessed by the United States. The situation began to change in February and March, as we reported publicly. More recent evidence confirms the sobering fact that the Soviet Union is involved in a new —and apparently extensive—ICBM construction program. This new ICBM construction effort, coupled with additional momentum in the strategic defensive area—all clearly planned months ago—must be of major concern. Moreover, while we have an advantage in submarine-based missiles today, the USSR is rapidly closing that gap with an energetic construction program that continues.

Last year, I indicated that we could postpone some hard decisions in the FY 1971 transitional budget to give SALT every chance of success. We were forced to face some of those decisions in the FY 1972 budget on which I reported to Congress last month. We felt, in the light of the continuing Soviet momentum, as it was assessed late last year, that prudence dictated accelerated development of a new strategic bomber, the B-1, and a new undersea-launched strategic missile system, the ULMS. We are proceeding at the optimum development rate consistent with sound management, but, of course, no procurement decisions have yet been made.

(For full discussion by Mr. Laird, see Commanders Digest, dated May 1, 1971.)

Dr. John S. Foster Jr., Director of Defense Research and Engineering, and Army Lieutenant General Alfred D. Starbird, Safeguard System Manager, discussed the Administration's proposed FY 1972 Safeguard missile program in recent appearances before U.S. Senate Committees.

Dr. Foster addressed the Senate Armed Services Committee April 19, and noted that there have been substantial changes in the Safeguard program since the anti-ballistic missile deployment was initiated in 1967.

In that year, he said, "it was observed that the Chinese ICBM test facility was capable of initiating tests and it was estimated that an Initial Operational Capability (IOC) could be achieved in the early 1970s. Also, the Soviets were deploying a very large ICBM, the SS-9, which could, if widely deployed, become a threat to the survivability of our Minuteman force. As a result, the decision to deploy the Sentinel area defense ABM system, with an option to provide some terminal defense of the Minuteman, was made and announced in September, 1967."

The present Administration, Dr. Foster continued, upon taking office in 1969, re-examined ABM deployment objectives and plans, and carefully reviewed the ballistic missile threat to the United States, finding that:

". . . The Chinese were continuing to test nuclear weapons, had still not initiated ICBM testing, and were rebuilding their launcher. . . . . The Soviets were continuing the construction of SS-9, SS-

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SAFEGUARD SYSTEM

(Continued From Page 1)

11 and SS-13 ICBMs and they had started testing a new triple-warhead reentry system on the SS-9. There was concern that a three-warhead MIRV on the SS-9, together with improved accuracy and proliferation of SS-9 missiles, would give the Soviets a future capability of threatening the survivability of our Minuteman and Titan II deterrent forces.

". . . The Soviet Yankee-class submarine, similar to our Polaris submarine, was continuing in large scale production at a rate of six to eight boats per year and that the Soviets had developed an SLBM, the SS-N-6, suitable for deployment on the Yankee boats. The SS-N-6, especially if deployed for firing in a depressed trajectory mode, presented an evolving threat to our alert bomber force, which currently is largely deployed close to the coast.

". . . The Sentinel deployment, which consisted of 17 ABM sites deployed mostly in or very near to large cities, might be regarded by the Soviet Union as the beginning of a heavy city-defense system. This, in turn, might have been interpreted as being indicative of a United States interest to build a first-strike capability of reducing the Soviet deterrent to the point where our defenses could handle what was left."

Sentinel Deployment

As a result, Dr. Foster said, the Administration re-directed the Sentinel deployment, and the program became Safeguard, which:

—Is a phased program, for which two sites were authorized in FY 1970 with annual review thereafter.

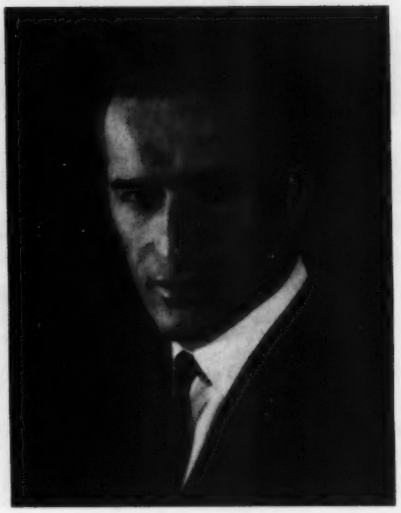
—Emphasizes the defense of our land-based deterrent.

—Maintains the option to be expanded into a light area defense.

—Has no sites planned for deployment in or near large cities, except for Washington, D.C.

"Safeguard," Dr. Foster asserted, "has been and continues to be designed to achieve several objectives against a combination of Soviet and Chinese threats."

He explained that subsequent annual reviews, beginning in 1969, led to the start of deployment of the first two Safeguard complexes at Grand Forks AFB and Malmstrom AFB, followed by



DR. FOSTER

continued work there and start of a third deployment site at Whiteman AFB the following year.

Dr. Foster then turned to a summary of this year's review and the resulting proposed FY 1972 Safeguard program, beginning with the present threat.

Soviet ICBMs

"The number of Soviet operational ICBMs continued to mount during 1970," he said. "At the end of 1970 the number of operational ICBM launchers had risen to 1,440, and we expect this number to reach about 1,500 by mid-1971. This compares with 1,054 operational launchers in the United States and no growth is contemplated."

He discussed in detail the threat posed by MIRV versions of the SS-9, the deployment of SS-11s (which he said appears to have leveled off), SS-13 solid-propellant ICBMs ("with some indication [the program] may be slowing down"), and new Y-class submarines ("production is continuing at full speed . . . at a rate of about eight a year.").

Dr. Foster explained that, though "None of the Soviet SLBMs now have sufficient yield and accuracy to pose a threat to our land-based missiles, they could, however, pose a threat to our bombers, even those maintained on ground alert."

Turning to a threat posed by Communist China, Dr. Foster said that "With an Initial Operating Capacity (IOC) in mid-1973 and maximum effort, they could have from 10 to 25 ICBMs operational by mid-1975," but added that such a number of Red Chinese operational ICBMs was more likely to occur in mid-1977.

Noting that the research and development portion of the Safeguard program is progressing satisfactorily, Dr. Foster cited the successful firings and research studies being carried out on Meck Island on Kwajalein Atoll in the Pacific Ocean.

Successful Tests

"To date," he said, "all attempts to intercept ICBM targets with either Spartan or Sprint have been successful. Intercepts of ICBM targets will continue and intercepts will also be conducted later against SLBM targets carried by Polaris missiles launched from a U.S. Navy ship." He also outlined construction progress at both Grand Forks and Malmstrom AFBs.

Looking at the Safeguard system in a diplomatic context, Dr. Foster said that although progress has been made in Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT), he said, "It is also clear that specific differences have emerged as we and the Soviets have set forth our proposals. These include differences about how to define ABM limitations in an agreement and how to relate these to offensive systems.

"Thus," he stressed, "we cannot predict the outcome of SALT, nor has there been sufficient progress to allow us to confidently change our plans for Safeguard . . . . The U.S. believes that if we are to have a stable and satisfactory agreement, it should include limitations on both offensive and defensive systems.

"The Safeguard system," he added, "is designed to achieve general strategic objectives. The proposed program approach provides flexibility for several

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COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

Editor John R. German

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President Nixon Greets Marines, Cites First Division For Heroism

President Richard Nixon, during a special visit to Camp Pendleton, California, April 30, awarded the Presidential Unit Citation to the First Marine Division for extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty in action against North Vietnamese Army units and insurgent Communist forces in the Republic of Vietnam during the period Sept. 16, 1967 to Oct. 31, 1968.

The First Marine Division, the oldest and most decorated division in the U.S. Marine Corps—including seven previous Presidential Unit Citations—was activated aboard the battleship USS Texas, Feb. 1, 1941. Formation of its individual regiments, however, dates back as early as Mar. 8, 1911, when the 1st Marines were organized at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Various regiments of the division have served throughout the world since that time.

The division, with about 15,000 officers and men, was cited for executing its three-fold mission of seeking out and destroying the enemy, defending key airfields and routes of communication, and conducting a pacification and revolutionary development program unparalleled in the annals of warfare. The division was responsible for over 1,000 square miles of territory and extended protection and pacification to over one million Vietnamese.

The Citation reads:

"For extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty in action against enemy forces in the Republic of Vietnam from Sept. 16, 1967 to Oct. 31, 1968. Operating primarily in Quang Nam Province, the First Marine Division (Reinforced) superbly executed its three-fold mission of searching for and destroying the enemy, defending key airfields and lines of communication, and conducting a pacification and revolutionary development program unparalleled in the annuals of warfare. With the division responsible for over 1,000 square miles of territory, it extended protection and pacification to more than one million Vietnamese. The countless examples of courage, resourcefulness, and dedication demonstrated by the officers and men of the First Marine Division attest to their professionalism and esprit de corps. Their combat activities were skillfully carried out in the face of adverse weather and difficult terrain such as canopied jungles, rugged mountains, swampy lowlands, and hot, sandy beaches. During the enemy Tet-offensive in late January of 1968, the First Marine Division dealt a devastating blow to enemy forces attempting to attack Da Nang. Again, in May 1968, the division totally crushed an enemy drive directed against the Da Nang area through the Go Noi Island region southwest of Da Nang. The division achieved this resounding victory through the skillful coordination of ground forces, supporting arms, and aircraft support. Most action in the I Corps Tactical Zone during August of 1968 was centered in the First Marine Division's tactical area of responsibility. The enemy, now looking for a victory which would achieve some measure of psychological or propaganda value, again mounted an attack of major proportions against Da Nang but were thoroughly repulsed, sustaining heavy casualties. The valiant fighting spirit, perseverance, and teamwork displayed by First Marine Division personnel throughout this period reflected great credit upon themselves and the Marine Corps, and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

THOMAS JEFFERSON AWARDS. The U.S. Armed Forces' top military journalists from around the world gathered in Washington, D.C., May 6-7, for the Third Annual Thomas Jefferson Symposium and Awards Banquet, an affair that yearly recognizes individuals and commands for outstanding achievement in journalism, and radio and television production. During their stay, the winners and command representatives were joined by Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, sixth from right, for an official portrait. Left to right are: Journalist First Class Robert Melton, Cruise Book Special Award, USS Ranger, Pacific; Specialist Fifth Class Michael Roche, Castle Courier, U.S. Army Engineering Command—Republic of Vietnam; Staff Sergeant Harold Petri, Television Award, American Forces Philippine Network; Mrs. Louis MacGregor, Acadian, U.S. Naval Security Group, Winter Harbor, Maine; Army Lieutenant James Hickey, Radio Feature, Fort Benning, Georgia; Admiral Moorer; Sergeant Lee H. Baldwin, Air Pulse, Offutt AFB, Nebraska; Bill G. Bonner, Bayonet, Photo Feature, Headquarters, 7th Infantry, Korea; Sergeant Robert Locell, Radio Feature, American Forces Thailand Network; Army Captain Karen Psimadis, Uptight, Headquarters, U.S. Army—Republic of Vietnam; and Marine Corporal Clark Burlingame, Special Broadcast, Marine Air Station, El Toro, California.

Savings And Assistance Benefits Are Available Through FHA

While members of the U.S. Armed Forces with two or more years of active duty are eligible for federal assistance in buying and selling a home, few take advantage of it which could mean saving thousands of dollars.

Statistics show most military men and women are unaware of their benefits under provisions of the Federal Housing Administration's Section 222 covering "in-service" loans. Therefore, this article has been prepared to help inform the serviceman of these benefits.

Members of the armed forces have been eligible for insured mortgages under the Federal Housing Administration's program since August 1954. By insuring the mortgage, the FHA gives members of the armed forces a definite advantage when applying for a home loan. And, as long as the serviceman stays on active duty, his Service will pay the mortgage insurance premium.

In addition to having completed two years of active duty, there are other requirements a home-buying Service family must meet: these include a good credit record, sufficient income to meet the mortgage payments, plus regular living expenses, and sufficient cash to pay the closing costs and down payment.

Certificate of Eligibility

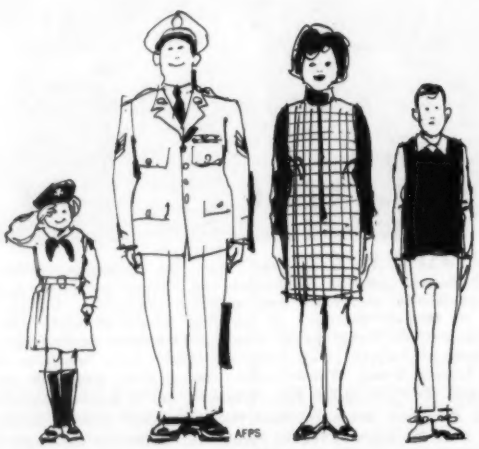
A serviceman starts his program of home buying when he makes application for a Certificate of Eligibility (DD Form 802) through his unit commander to the headquarters which maintains his personnel records.

After the serviceman has been issued his certificate, he and his family can begin to look for a home. Price-range and location are important factors. The nearest FHA office can provide a serviceman with detailed reports on availability of houses in any desired area, the price ranges, transportation facilities, and many other important points.

With a specific house in mind and certificate in hand, the serviceman can apply at one of the many FHA-approved agencies for a mortgage loan. When his application is accepted by the agency, the serviceman's active role is over until the settlement time comes.

The loan agency will process the serviceman's application and make all necessary arrangements with FHA.

With few exceptions, the top mortgage amount insurable by the FHA under its Section 222 law is $33,000. There is no limit on the price a serviceman can pay for a home; however, there can be no secondary financing for the purchase price which is in excess of the FHA maximum. To buy a house that costs more than $33,000, a member of the armed forces must pay cash for the amount that is over $33,000.



But, from the settlement date and for as long as the serviceman is on active duty and lives in the house, his Service will pay the premiums for the FHA-required mortgage insurance.

Housing Standards

Any house which is insured by the FHA under Section 222 must meet the agency's minimum property standards.

And, the "in-service" loan can only be used to purchase a one-family dwelling which will be used by the serviceman and his family as their personal home.

A house can be insured by the FHA only if it is located within the United States, on Puerto Rico or Guam, in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or on the Virgin Islands.

To take advantage of the FHA premium-paid mortgage insurance program, at settlement a serviceman must make a down payment which is based on the price of the house he is buying.

(See Chart Below)

The down payment is in addition to settlement fees which must be paid when the mortgage contract is signed.

As in any legal transaction, members of the armed forces are advised to contact their legal assistance officer for advice and assistance. Although the legal officer will not be able to represent a serviceman at settlement, he can offer valuable assistance both before and after the settlement.

Selling A Home

Since members of the armed forces are subject to transfer with little or no notice, they may face the problem of selling a house which was purchased through an FHA-insured mortgage.

If this is the case, one of the first steps to take is to contact the nearest FHA office to obtain an up-dated version of that agency's home market survey. This can be valuable both in setting a fair price for your house and in showing the buyer the price ranges for your area.

If the new buyer pays cash for the house, or finances the purchase through a new mortgage, the serviceman's outstanding mortgage balance will be paid off and his obligation for the mortgage ended.

A serviceman's Service will pay the one per cent pre-payment penalty on the mortgage which is a charge made on all FHA loans that are paid off in advance of the scheduled date. This represents a saving to the serviceman of several hundred dollars.

But, no matter how the sales transaction is handled, the important thing is that the serviceman is released from his liability under the mortgage. This release means that he will be eligible for another FHA-insured loan at his next duty station.

Members of the armed forces should always keep their legal assistance officer advised of the sale and see him before signing any papers.

Here are two examples of the FHA-required down payment on a house which sells for the maximum insurable amount $33,000:

- If the house was built under a preconstruction commitment, the serviceman will pay three per cent on the first $15,000 ..... $450
  Ten per cent of value between $15-25,000 ..... $1,000
  Fifteen per cent of value above $25,000 ..... $1,200
  Total Down Payment $2,650

- If the house was not built under a preconstruction commitment and was less than one year old at the time of the settlement, the serviceman will pay 10 per cent of value up to $25,000 ..... $2,500
  Fifteen per cent of value above $25,000 ..... $1,200
  Total Down Payment $3,700

SAFEGUARD SYSTEM

(Continued From Page 2)

SALT contingencies and possible outcomes. It does not prejudge the possible results of SALT.

Dr. Foster then covered the considerations leading to the FY 1972 proposed Safeguard program, and listed four alternatives, accordingly:

1) Stop or slow down the currently authorized Safeguard deployment.

2) Continue with the Safeguard defense of Minuteman and continue other research and development activities aimed toward maintaining the survivability of Minuteman if the threat dictates.

3) Initiate activities for beginning a defense of our National Command Authorities (NCA), either alone, as part of the area defense, or in addition to Minuteman defense.

4) In addition to the Minuteman defense, further expand the deployment toward an area defense for protection against small attacks or accidental launches.

Soviet SLBM Threat

"The Soviet SLBM threat to our alert bomber force and the Chinese ICBM threat to our population continue to evolve," Dr. Foster asserted. "Consequently, we continue to believe that preserving the option to deploy the full Safeguard system is important for our security."

He then summarized the proposed FY 1972 Safeguard to the Committee, based on the annual review of the threat, technical progress and diplomatic context, and said the proposal requests authorization to implement the following:

—Continued construction of sites at Grand Forks and Malmstrom AFBs.

—Start construction, authorized by the FY 1971 budget, of the site at Whiteman AFB.

—Take steps toward deployment of a fourth site at either Warren AFB or Washington, D.C.

In submitting the proposal, Dr. Foster stressed two points: "This program will continue progress toward satisfying our strategic objectives; . . . This program will contribute to progress in SALT."

He listed the total DoD funding requirements (new obligational authority) for Safeguard accordingly (in $ millions):

FY 1968-70	FY 1971	FY 1972
$2,336	$1,395*	$1,381*

GEN. STARBIRD

(*In addition to these amounts, $25 million is programmed for FY 1971 and $65 million for FY 1972 for RDTE for the Hardsite Defense Prototype Demonstration Program.)

"Of the $1,381 million requested in FY 1972, most of the funds ($1,248 million) are necessary for the continuation of the previously authorized three sites at Grand Forks, Malstrom and Whiteman," he said. One hundred and fourteen million dollars are required to carry through the work at the Warren, Wyoming, site—continuing advance procurement of hardware items, and awarding the construction contract for the major technical facilities. A much smaller amount, $19 million, is required for advance preparation activities for the site in the vicinity of Washington, D.C.

Authorization

"Of these funds," he continued, "$1,256.5 require specific authorization: $410 million for RDTE, $674 million for PEMA and $172.5 million for MCA."

Dr. Foster concluded his remarks to the Committee by saying: "This year's proposed plan for the development of Safeguard has as its objective providing adequate security while at the same time providing the flexibility to negotiate an acceptable SALT agreement. The Safeguard plan for FY 1972 will do as much as necessary, but no more than required by the threat.

"The Soviets are pursuing an ICBM development program that could, by the mid-to-late '70s, threaten the survival of Minuteman. The continuing growth in the number of deployed Soviet SLBMs poses a threat to U.S. strategic bombers and command and control centers. To be responsive to this threat, we should continue orderly progress on the presently authorized Minuteman defense and continue those research and development activities which could enhance Minuteman defense, if necessary, in the future. Continuing with a fourth Safeguard site would allow timely deployment of additional Minuteman defense and provide light defense of some inland strategic bomber bases and command control centers at Omaha and Colorado Springs.

To Add Stability

"Added protection," he went on, "for the National Command Authorities would increase the available decision time and add to the credibility of our deterrent and to stability. The NCA defense is part of one option of the U.S.

CHART I

SAFEGUARD FY 1972 BUDGET REQUEST

Appropriation	Currently Auth 3-Site Program	Wyoming	Advanced Preparation Wash., D.C.	($ in Millions) Total
RDTE	397	—	13	410
PEMA	662	13	—	675
MCA	86	101	6	193
OMA	89	—	—	89
MPA	14	—	—	14
NOA Totals	**1,248**	**114**	**19**	**1,381**
Est Expenditures FY 1972	**(1,217)**	**(16)**	**(7)**	**(1,240)**

CHART II

SAFEGUARD FUNDS

Appropriation	Approved Program FY 68-70	Approved Program FY 71	Requested NOA FY 72	Obligated As of 31 Jan 71	Expended As of 31 Jan 71
RDTE	1,096.9	322.7	410.0	1,348.6	1,095.4
PEMA	829.0	651.0	675.0	1,327.8	569.9
MCA	331.8	357.0	193.0	291.8	148.2
OMA	58.0	51.1	89.0	78.7	70.8
MPA	20.0	13.3	14.1	32.0	32.0
Total	**2,335.7**	**1,395.1**	**1,381.1**	**3,078.9**	**1,916.3**

Total appropriated and available FY 68-71: $3,730.8 Million.

SALT position and is of interest to the Soviet negotiators. In response to this mutual Soviet and U.S. interest, we should keep open an option for advanced site preparation at Washington, D.C., in FY 1972.

"The initiation of a light area defense deployment of the entire U.S. continues to be a desirable military objective. Therefore, we should retain the option to proceed with full Safeguard area defense deployment in FY 1973. However, in light of SALT and other considerations, we are not now requesting authorization for additional area defense sites beyond those which also protect Minuteman or the NCA.

"Potential strategic threats to the U.S.," he said, "call for retaining the option of full Safeguard deployment. However, we wish to exercise those restraints which we believe may enhance the chances for reaching an acceptable agreement."

Earlier, on March 25, Gen. Starbird—who retired from active duty less than a week later—outlined the progress of the Safeguard program and explained FY 1972 fund requirements before the Department of Defense Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Appropriations.

A prototype Missile Site Radar (MSR) for the Safeguard system, the three-star general noted, has been in operation since September, 1968, on Meck Island, Kwajalein Atoll in the Pacific. "It has met or bettered most of its design objectives and no serious deficiencies have been found," he said, adding that "In December, 1969, two ICBMs launched from Vandenberg AFB, California, were successfully tracked."

Also at Kwajalein, Gen. Starbird said, the Spartan interceptor has satisfactorily completed the development phase of testing including 15 launches—11 of which were completely successful, 2 partially successful, and 2 unsuccessful.

Concerning the Sprint interceptor missile, also part of the Safeguard system, Gen. Starbird observed that development testing was completed in August 1970 at White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico.

The first Perimeter Acquisition Radar (PAR) for an operational site is presently under fabrication and will be installed at Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota, he said adding that no serious technical problems in the development have been encountered.

The general stressed that 11 system tests had been conducted as of March 25 following integration of all major components, except PAR, into a single system at Meck Island; 9 were completely successful, another was partially successful, and one was unsuccessful. The cause of trouble has been diagnosed and corrective action taken and demonstrated. Also, he said three successful Spartan intercepts of target reentry vehicles (RV), launched by Minuteman ICBMs from Vandenberg AFB, California, were conducted as part of the system test program.

He said that, on three occasions, Sprint missiles under MSR control successfully intercepted Minuteman-launched target RVs. "Intercepts of ICBM targets will continue," he told the Senators, "and intercepts will also be conducted later against submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) targets carried by Polaris missiles launched from a U.S. Navy ship."

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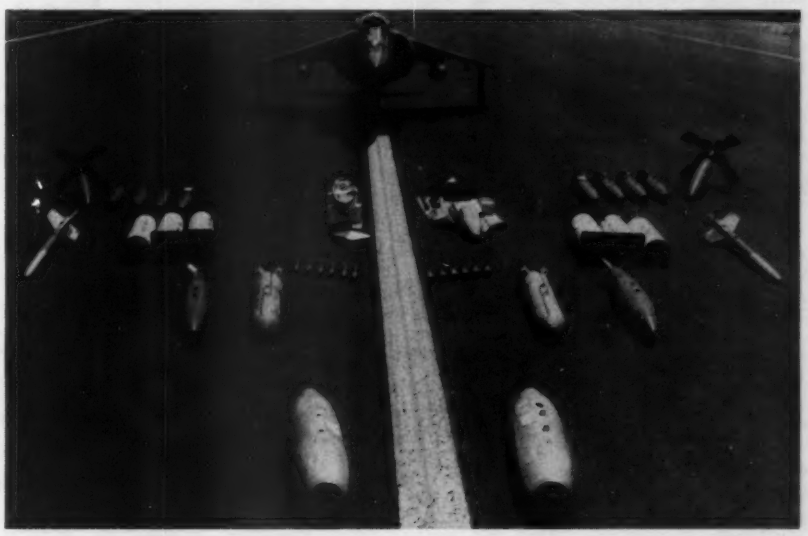

PACKAGED PUNCH. Armament which can be carried by the world's first vertical-short takeoff and landing aircraft is displayed for viewing April 29 by the American Ordnance Association at Quantico, Va. The U.S. Marine Corps has received its first four of a planned 30 AV-8A "Harrier" planes. The British-made Hawker-Siddley close air support aircraft was introduced into military service by the Royal Air Force in April 1969 and deployed with NATO forces. The Marine Corps plans to buy the new jets through June 1974 giving it one training and three operational squadrons. (U.S. Marine Corps Photo)

(Continued From Page 7)

Regarding the projected site at Whiteman AFB, Missouri, the Safeguard System manager said that, because Congressional approval was received in late CY 1970, no consrtruction has been done there and only limited procurement has been initiated for the Whiteman Safeguard complex.

Gen. Starbird pointed out that, by the end of FY 1971, design release for some 98 per cent of all Safeguard procurement items will have occurred.

The general then turned to the recommended program for Safeguard for FY 1972, citing an earlier statement by Army Secretary Stanley R. Resor, which called for:

—Continued construction at the Grand Forks and Malmstrom AFBs sites.

—Beginning in 1971, construction at the Whiteman AFB site, as authorized in the FY 1971 budget.

—Taking steps toward deployment of a fourth site at either Warren AFB, Wyoming, or in the Washington, D.C. area.

Gen. Starbird, still citing Secretary Resor, said the decision reflected the following considerations:

—To be responsive to the threat, orderly progress on the presently authorized Minuteman defense and those research and development activities for improving future Minuteman survivability should continue. A fourth Safeguard site at Warren AFB would allow timely deployment of additional Minuteman defense and light defense of some inland strategic bomber bases and command and control centers at Omaha [Nebraska] and Colorado Springs [Colorado]. However, an acceptable arms control agreement could affect the planned Safeguard defense of Minuteman.

—The National Command Authorities are vulnerable to attack by Soviet ICBMs and SLBMs and the defense of our NCA would add to the credibility of our deterrent. At the same time, NCA defense is part of one option of a U.S. Strategic Arms Limitations Talk (SALT) proposal and is of interest to the Soviet negotiators.

—The initiation of a full, light-area defense deployment of the entire U.S. continues to be a desirable objective because of the continuing efforts of the Chinese to produce an ICBM.

GEN. CLAY

GEN. NAZZARO

(U.S. Air Force Photos)

General Lucius D. Clay Jr., left, has been named to replace General Joseph J. Nazzaro, right, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Air Forces, who will retire. Gen. Clay is Deputy Commander, Military Assistance Command Vietnam (MACV) for Air Operations, and Commander of Seventh Air Force, PACAF.

In related moves, Lieutenant General John D. Lavelle, Vice Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Air Forces, has been nominated for promotion to the grade of general and will fill the position to be vacated by Gen. Clay.

Lieutenant General Timothy F. O'Keefe, currently Director J-4, The Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff, will replace Gen. Lavelle. All changes become effective August 1.

Gen. Starbird explained that Secretary Resor's schedule for the Safeguard deployment would be as follows:

Oct '74	May '75	Early '76
Grand Forks	Malmstrom	Whiteman
Mid '77	**or**	**Late '77**
Warren		Initial Washington Capability*

(*The initial defense of Washington is the same as would be provided in the full Safeguard deployment and consists of a single MSR.)

Gen. Starbird continued, using Chart I on page 6, to explain Safeguard funding requirements, saying: "Primary funds authorized in FY 1972 would be for the continuation of the presently approved three-site program of complexes at Grand Forks, Malmstrom and Whiteman. One hundred and fourteen million dollars would be to carry through the work at the Warren, Wyoming site, continuing advanced procurement of hardware items, and awarding the construction contract for the major technical facilities. A much smaller amount, $19 million, would be employed for advanced preparation for the Washington, D.C., site. Thirteen million dollars of these would be to initiate and carry on the design of a multi-face PAR in case this should be required in the Washington, D.C., deployment. Six million dollars would be for the actual survey and advanced engineering of the location or locations to be required if an NCA deployment becomes necessary."

He then detailed the FY 1972 Safeguard funding requirement by appropriation, using several tables, including Chart II on page 7.

"If the Soviet threat continues to grow, the Safeguard deployment in the Minuteman fields would provide a suitable base for augmentation during the last half of the 1970s. Accordingly, advanced development of prototype Hardsite Defense (HSD) components is being initiated by the Army in FY 1971 with funds appropriated for this purpose.

"Should the decision be made to deploy HSD," he said, "the Safeguard components would be augmented by HSD modules. A typical module protects several Minuteman silos and contains some small phased-array radars with their associated data processors and Sprint interceptors located at various firing sites."

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